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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/052,334	01/23/2002	S. Brandon Keller	10014137-1	5374
22879	7590	10/20/2005		
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			EXAMINER PANNALA, SATHYANARAYA R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2164	

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/052,334	KELLER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sathyanarayan Pannala	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 9-13 and 15-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 9-13 and 15-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/20/2005 has been entered.
2. Applicant's Amendment filed on 6/20/2005 has been entered with amended claims 1, 7, 13 and 19. Claims 1-7, 9-13 and 15-20 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 20 is objected to because of the following informalities: Applicant claimed as "database scripts are identical." Examiner strongly feels that the specification is interpreted wrong, because the specification on page 3, paragraph [0031], lines 1-2 stated as "the database script may comprise a common gateway interface (CGI) script." Appropriate clarification or correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-7, 9-13 and 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dan et al. (US Patent 6,560,639) hereinafter Dan, and in view of Alexander (US Patent 6,732,331) hereinafter Alexander.

6. As per independent claim 1, Dan teaches a system for content management tool to allow users to design and manage simple web sites to complex, database-driven websites (col. 2, lines 19-25). Dan teaches the claimed "a tag embedded in each page of a multiple page network-based site, each page stored in a page computer-readable

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storage medium" as a page generally includes any linked (tag) file in an internet and system also allows to create multiple pages and any memory medium listed in Fig. 24 could be used (col. 10, lines 3-4; col. 26, lines 7-11 and Fig. 24, col. 29, lines 61-63). Further, Dan teaches the claimed "a database script to be called from within each tag" as the web management scans the site's database 50 for scripts (Fig. 2, col. 11, lines 28-29). Further, Dan teaches the claimed "a configuration database storing page configuration information to be called or queried by the script" as the web management system 30 may maintain all of the different components, attributes or meta data of the web page in the database 50 at an ISP 25 (Fig. 2, col. 11, lines 16-24). Further, Dan does not explicitly teach the script called from each of the tags calls the same configuration. However, Alexander teaches the claimed "each script called from each of the tags calls the same page configuration information for each page of the site" as a client can navigate through the web site beginning with the home page into successively linked web pages identified by hyperlinks embedded with the content. Although such content can be easy to access, each page must actually be encoded in the markup language as a self-contained document that is served by a web server one page at a time. A separated web page must be stored even if a pair of web pages contains nearly identical content (col. 1, lines 48-55 and lines 59-61). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Alexander's teachings would have allowed Dan's method to organize content augmenting conventional web pages creation tools whereby data stored in the web page can be easily modified without

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writing custom data entry application (col. 2, lines 36-40). Finally, Dan teaches the claimed "a change made to the page configuration information called by each of the scripts results in the same changed appearance for a each page of the site" as when creating multiple pages, the user has to enter the page into the database and regenerating the entire site at a later time, which is convenient, time saver (col. 26, lines 9-11).

7. As per dependent claim 2, Dan teaches the claimed "a server configured to retrieve a page from the page storage medium, detect the tag in the page, retrieve the script associated with the tag, execute the database script in a configuration database to access page configuration information and serve the page including the page configuration information" as in step S10, whether the user has requested a web page attributes form from front end script 35 via the web server 20 is determined and in step S20, the front end script 35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and sends the requested form having attribute associations to the user via the web server 20 and the user's web browser 10 (Fig. 3, col. 12, lines 15-22).

8. As per dependent claim 3, Dan teaches the claimed "the script comprises database script" as the front-end and back-end scripts communicate with database 50 (Fig. 2, col. 10 line 67 to col. 11, line 2).

9. As per dependent claim 4, Dan teaches the claimed “a script database storing the script” as the front-end and back-end scripts communicate with database 50 and the examiner interprets that the scripts are stored on the database 50 (Fig. 2, col. 10 line 67 to col. 11, line 2).

10. As per dependent claim 5, Dan teaches the claimed “the configuration database and the script database comprise the same database” as web management system 30 maintains all of the different components, attributes or meta-data of the web page in the database 50 at an ISP25 and the scripts are also stored in the same database 50 (Fig. 2, col. 11, lines 16-18 and 28-29).

11. As per dependent claim 6, Dan teaches the claimed “each page comprises a HTML page” as a web page includes a file at the web site notated with standard scripting language such as HTML (col. 10, lines 4-7).

12. As per independent claim 7, Dan teaches a system for content management tool to allow users to design and manage simple web sites to complex, database-driven websites (col. 2, lines 19-25). Dan teaches the claimed step of “executing a database script associated with the page through a tag embedded in the page, wherein the tag is embedded in each page of a multiple page net-work based site, to access configuration information from a configuration database” as the front end script 35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and a page

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generally includes any linked (tag) file in an internet and a page generally includes any linked (tag) file in an internet and system also allows to create multiple pages (Fig. 1, 3, col. 10, lines 3-4 and col. 12, lines 18-20 and col. 26, lines 7-11). Further, Dan teaches the claimed step of "receiving configuration information associated with the page from the configuration database, wherein the page, including the configuration information, is to be served to a user" as the front end script 35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and sends the requested form having the attribute associations to the user via the web server 20 and the user's web browser 10 (Fig. 1, 3, col. 12, lines 18-20). Further, Dan does not explicitly teach receiving a request for web page and retrieving it from a database and providing to the requester. However, Alexander teaches a method for managing web pages including metadata. He also teaches as a user can design the structure of a series of related web pages through a graphical user interface. Further, Alexander teaches the claimed step of "receiving a request for a page" as the web server 17 services requests for web pages received from the clients (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 20-22). Further, Alexander teaches the claimed step of "retrieving the page from a page storage medium" as web pages are retrieved from a storage device 19 and sent to the requesting client (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 22-23). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Alexander's teachings would have allowed Dan's method to organize content augmenting conventional web pages creation tools whereby data stored in the web page can be easily modified without writing custom data entry application (col. 2,

lines 36-40). Further, Alexander teaches the claimed step of "each script executed through each of the tags calls the same page configuration information for each page of the site" as a client can navigate through the web site beginning with the home page into successively linked web pages identified by hyperlinks embedded with the content. Although such content can be easy to access, each page must actually be encoded in the markup language as a self-contained document that is served by a web server one page at a time. A separated web page must be stored even if a pair of web pages contains nearly identical content (col. 1, lines 48-55 and lines 59-61). Finally, Dan teaches the claimed step of "a change made to the page configuration information called by each of the scripts results in the same changed appearance for a each page of the site" as when creating multiple pages, the user has to enter the page into the database and regenerating the entire site at a later time, which is convenient, time saver (col. 26, lines 9-11).

13. As per dependent claim 9, Alexander teaches the claimed step of "retrieving the page from the page storage medium comprises retrieving the page in a hypertext markup language format and receiving the configuration information comprises receiving information in a hypertext markup language format" as the web page is written in hypertext markup language (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 28-31).

14. As per dependent claim 10, Dan teaches the claimed step of "the configuration information is integrated into the page when the page is served" as the front end script

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35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and sends the requested form having the attribute associations to the user via the web server 20 and the user's web browser 10 (Fig. 1, 3, col. 12, lines 18-20).

15. As per dependent claim 11, Dan teaches the claimed step of "executing the database script comprises giving the page a name and using the page name in the database script to access the configuration database" as the attribute identification or fields are used like, web page name identification are used by the data base to store information about each page logically (col. 12, line 64 to col. 13, line 5).

16. As per dependent claim 12, Alexander teaches the claimed step of "receiving configuration information comprises receiving information to be displayed in the body of the page" as a metadata template 100 generated by the content management framework 18 to allow a user to control the format and content of a data entry form 130. The data entry form is used to generate a web page 160 (Fig. 1, 6-8, col. 8, lines 5-14).

17. As per independent claim 13, which claims a system. Dan teaches a system for content management tool to allow users to design and manage simple web sites to complex, database-driven websites (col. 2, lines 19-25). Dan teaches the claimed "executing a database script associated with the page through a tag embedded in the page, wherein the tag embedded in each page of a multiple page network-based site, to access configuration information from a configuration database" as the front end script

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35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and as a page generally includes any linked (tag) file in an internet and system also allows to create multiple pages (Fig. 1, 3, col. 10, lines 3-4; col. 12, lines 18-20 and col. 26, lines 7-11). Further, Dan teaches the claimed "receiving configuration

information associated with the page from the configuration database, wherein the page including the configuration information may be served to a user" as the front end script

35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and sends the requested form having the attribute associations to the user via the web server 20 and the user's web browser 10 (Fig. 1, 3, col. 12, lines 18-20).

Further, Dan does not explicitly teach receiving a request for web page and retrieving it from a database and providing to the requester. However, Alexander teaches a method for managing web pages including metadata. He also teaches as a user can design the structure of a series of related web pages through a graphical user interface. Alexander teaches the claimed step of "receiving a request for a page" as the web server 17 services requests for web pages received from the clients (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 20-22).

Further, Alexander teaches the claimed "each script called from each of the tags calls the same page configuration information for each page of the site" as a client can navigate through the web site beginning with the home page into successively linked web pages identified by hyperlinks embedded with the content. Although such content can be easy to access, each page must actually be encoded in the markup language as a self-contained document that is served by a web server one page at a time. A separated web page must be stored even if a pair of web pages contains nearly

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identical content (col. 1, lines 48-55 and lines 59-61). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Alexander's teachings would have allowed Dan's method to organize content augmenting conventional web pages creation tools whereby data stored in the web page can be easily modified without writing custom data entry application (col. 2, lines 36-40). Further, Dan teaches the claimed "a change made to the page configuration information called by each of the scripts results in the same changed appearance for a each page of the site" as when creating multiple pages, the user has to enter the page into the database and regenerating the entire site at a later time, which is convenient, time saver (col. 26, lines 9-11). Finally, Alexander teaches the claimed "retrieving the page from a computer-readable page storage medium" as web pages are retrieved from a storage device 19 and sent to the requesting client (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 22-23).

18. As per dependent claim 15, Alexander teaches the claimed step of "retrieving the page from the page database comprises means for retrieving the page in a hypertext markup language format and the means for receiving the configuration information comprises means for receiving information in a hypertext markup language format" as the web page is written in hypertext markup language (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 28-31).

19. As per dependent claim 16, Dan teaches the claimed step of "the configuration information is integrated into the page when the page is served" as the front end script

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35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and sends the requested form having the attribute associations to the user via the web server 20 and the user's web browser 10 (Fig. 1, 3, col. 12, lines 18-20).

20. As per dependent claim 17, Dan teaches the claimed step of "executing the database script comprises means for giving the page a name and using the page name in the database script to access the configuration database" as the attribute identification or fields are used like, web page name identification are used by the data base to store information about each page logically (col. 12, line 64 to col. 13, line 5).

21. As per dependent claim 18, Alexander teaches the claimed step of "receiving configuration information comprises means for receiving information to be displayed in the body of the page" as a metadata template 100 generated by the content management framework 18 to allow a user to control the format and content of a data entry form 130. The data entry form is used to generate a web page 160 (Fig. 1, 6-8, col. 8, lines 5-14).

22. As per independent claim 19, which claims a computer storage medium. Dan teaches a system for content management tool to allow users to design and manage simple web sites to complex, database-driven websites (col. 2, lines 19-25). Dan teaches the claimed "executing a database script associated with the page through a tag embedded in the page, wherein the tag embedded in each page of a multiple page

network-based site, to access configuration information from a configuration database” as the front end script 35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and as a page generally includes any linked (tag) file in an internet and system also allows to create multiple pages (Fig. 1, 3, col. 10, lines 3-4; col. 12, lines 18-20 and col. 26, lines 7-11). Further, Dan teaches the claimed “receiving configuration information associated with the page from the configuration database, wherein the page, including the configuration information, is to be served to a user” as the front end script 35 reads the database 50 associating web page attributes and web pages in a given web site and sends the requested form having the attribute associations to the user via the web server 20 and the user's web browser 10 (Fig. 1, 3, col. 12, lines 18-20). Dan does not explicitly teach receiving a request for web page and retrieving it from a database and providing to the requester. However, Alexander teaches a method for managing web pages including metadata. He also teaches as a user can design the structure of a series of related web pages through a graphical user interface. Alexander teaches the claimed step of “receiving a request for a page” as the web server 17 services requests for web pages received from the clients (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 20-22). Further, Alexander teaches the claimed “each script called from each of the tags calls the same page configuration information for each page of the site” as a client can navigate through the web site beginning with the home page into successively linked web pages identified by hyperlinks embedded with the content. Although such content can be easy to access, each page must actually be encoded in the markup language as a self-contained document that is served by a web server one page at a

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time. A separated web page must be stored even if a pair of web pages contains nearly identical content (col. 1, lines 48-55 and lines 59-61). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Alexander's teachings would have allowed Dan's method to organize content augmenting conventional web pages creation tools whereby data stored in the web page can be easily modified without writing custom data entry application (col. 2, lines 36-40). Further, Dan teaches the claimed "a change made to the page configuration information called by each of the scripts results in the same changed appearance for a each page of the site" as when creating multiple pages, the user has to enter the page into the database and regenerating the entire site at a later time, which is convenient, time saver (col. 26, lines 9-11). Finally, Alexander teaches the claimed "retrieving the page from a page storage medium" as web pages are retrieved from a storage device 19 and sent to the requesting client (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 22-23).

23. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dan et al. (US Patent 6,560,639) hereinafter Dan, in view of Alexander (US Patent 6,732,331) hereinafter Alexander and in view of Anand et al. (US Patent 5,974,416) hereinafter Anand.

24. As per dependent claim 20, Dan and Alexander do not explicitly teach using a CGI script. However, Anand teaches the claimed "the database scripts are identical" as

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the CGI script transfers environment variables comprising a query string and a path information parameter (col. 1, lines 49-53). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of the cited references because Ananad's teachings would have allowed Dan's method to access requested information from databases across the Internet using CGI (col. 1, lines 55-56).

Response to Arguments

25. Applicant's arguments filed on 6/20/2005 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground of rejection. Dan and Alexander references are combined with the newly found Anand reference teaches each and every limitation as discussed above.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sathyanarayan Pannala whose telephone number is (571) 272-4115. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Sathyanarayan Pannala
Examiner
Art Unit 2164

srp
October 16, 2005